

WORK AND DRINK IN BRITAIN

JOHN BURNS'S SEVEN SHILLING TALK STARTS AN OUTCRY.

Government in Trouble Over Its Licensing Bill—Blue Sundays for London if It Passes—Amundsen Has New Plan to Get to the Pole—Social Outlook.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—John Burns speaking in the House of Commons the other day on the question of the unemployed, declared that the average workman spent seven shillings (\$1.75) a week for drink; if he devoted this sum to life insurance most of the present troubles of the unemployed would not exist. Mr. Burns added that the American unemployed were better dressed than the English unemployed after they had been idle for a time because they did not spend their money for liquor.

This has aroused a strong protest from Mr. Burns's former friends throughout the country, who say speaking of his address: "They lie in their teeth who say the unemployed are drunkards." These critics say that statistics show that the annual output of beer in the United Kingdom has fallen from 32.9 gallons per capita in 1906 to 27.8 in 1907 and of spirits in the same period from 1.18 to .90 per capita.

Commoner Lodge of the British Steelworkers Union, who was in America last year, said in an interview that drunkenness was on the increase in the United States. He was in America in 1900 and at that time he gained the impression that the proportion of sober men in America was greater than in England. In 1907, however, after spending three months in the United States among mixed workers of all classes he found all the time that drunkenness was on the increase in that country. He added: "The delegates to our trade congress were much more sober and temperate than similar delegates to the American Federation of Labor Congress."

TO DRIFT ACROSS THE POLE.

Definite plans have been drawn up for a Norwegian north pole expedition under the leadership of Amundsen, who took the first ship through the Northwest Passage. Amundsen plans a drift voyage across the north polar ocean. The central idea is the same as that of the voyage of the Fram, but the vessel entering the ice considerably east of the point where the Fram was frozen in would probably drift further north and be carried over or quite close to the pole.

Amundsen proposes to enter the north polar zone through Bering Strait and fasten his ship in the ice northwest of Point Barrow, the most northerly point of Alaska. He is prepared to drift for five and possibly six years.

GOVERNMENT BILL TROUBLES.

The Licensing Bill is troubling over the poorly drafted licensing bill in a manner that is little calculated to increase the popularity of the measure or the prestige of the Ministers. The latest action has been to include London in a new Sunday measure which was originally intended for the country alone. This means that licensed public houses in London are to be open only for three hours on Sunday. One of these three hours must be between noon and 3 o'clock and the other two between 8 and 11.

This would practically ruin the restaurant and Sunday luncheon business and go far toward ruining the Sunday dinner business, especially in high class restaurants, where the consumption of alcoholic drinks is relatively very small. Bright Sunday dinner parties with the accompaniment of a good band and frequently a vocal concert have been on the increase in recent years and have formed a welcome relief to Londoners' proverbially dull Sunday. This inclusion of London in the bill has been adopted as a sop to the extreme teetotalers, who have been annoyed at the extension of certain privileges to condemned licensees for seven years when the original fourteen have expired.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Lord Curzon is contemplating a long cruise for the sake of his health, which is not reestablishing itself as it should since his motor accident. His recovery has been more difficult than is usual after such accidents.

The formation of the usual groups of Americans in winter house parties for hunting in Leicestershire is being completed rapidly. Among the Americans already settled at Melton Mowbray is Alexander Cochrane at Hamilton Lodge, who is getting together a string of horses. John R. Townsend and Peter Gerry intend to hunt together at Melton Mowbray, bringing their horses across with them.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal have also brought their own horses and have taken a house at Thorpe's Stachville.

Mr. and Mrs. Strawbridge have just arrived at Syonby Lodge, where they intend to entertain largely.

Craig Wadsworth has given up the horses of Clarke Cotton fame who hunted for a few seasons at Pychley and has taken Gillsborough Hall, near Rugby.

FRANCO-BRITISH SHOW CLOSED.

Enthusiasm in London Over Very Successful Season—America in 1910.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Franco-British exhibition known as the White City closed a successful season to-night in a blaze of glory. Enormous crowds of Londoners held free and easy vaudeville celebrations. Massed bands played "Auld Lang Syne" and farewell sentiments were affirmed in pyrotechnics.

Organizer Kiralfy announces another big international show for 1909 and an Anglo-American exhibition for 1910.

TALY'S BALLOON FLIES WELL.

Military Dirigible Circles Rome and Stops While Crowds Cheer.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The military dirigible balloon invented by Major Morris made a successful journey to-day from Bracciano to Rome and back, a distance of 100 kilometers, or more than sixty-two miles, in an hour and a half.

The balloon encircled the city, stopped in midair over the parade ground and watched the crowds below, who cheered enthusiastically.

FLEET DOINGS AT AMOY.

Lancheon Given by Admirals Emory on His Flagship to Chinese Officers.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMOI, Oct. 31.—A luncheon to Chinese officers and a public reception were given aboard Rear Admiral Emory's flagship, the Louisiana, to-day.

The American bluejackets engaged in games in the recreation park in the afternoon and there were lavish entertainments and a grand dinner in Chinese style for the officers in the evening.

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WHY DID THE KAISER DO IT?

NO ONE THINKS HE'S A FOOL, SO THERE'S THE PUZZLE.

Europe Seeks Hidden Motive for Calculated Indiscretion—More Impulsive, Perhaps—Russia and France Sore; England Sorer; Germany Sorest.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Europe has not yet recovered from the universal amazement caused by the Kaiser interview. The diplomatic world, at first dumfounded by "its calculated indiscretion," sought for hidden and sinister motives on the part of the illustrious spokesman.

Was it designed to breed dissension in the new triple entente? Why was it issued at the present moment of a delicate and dangerous crisis? These and similar questions, and the general consternation, gave expression to the natural suspicions in all the European chancelleries.

I have no hesitation in affirming that no deep design lies behind William's extraordinary utterance. It is just what it purports to be—an impulsive expression of his sincere feelings at the particular moment when he spoke. This was no calculated outburst. It was thoroughly characteristic of the man. He speaks always in private conversation in the same unreserved fashion.

I have heard him quoted as using language just as emphatic and just as sincere for the time being of a strongly anti-English tenor. Every foreigner—and there are many—English, French and American, who has been honored with his confidence, says the same thing of the Emperor. All have been astonished by his reckless frankness and startled by his bold and always extreme views.

He has preached vigorously in private, within the last few years, several crusades which have never been publicly avowed in the German policy. He advocated at one time the United States of Europe against the rivalry of America. At another time he was for a Continental league against England. More recently he urged eloquently a German-American alliance. His views as to the yellow peril are well known.

All his schemes are alike in this that they aim at combinations against some one or more Powers. He is quite superior to the rules of consistency, but he is always enthusiastic and always sincere. Nothing is outside the scope of his activities and nothing gives him such deadly offence as to be ignored. Hence his indignation the other day over the report that the triple entente was arranging a Balkan programme without consulting him.

His blazing indiscretion this week is undoubtedly the biggest blunder of his career. Whatever his object, he has failed in it utterly. If he sought to placate England he has only made her more alarmed over the German peril. He admits that the great majority of his people are unfriendly to England. England thanks him for that information and will proceed forthwith to build more battleships.

If he sought to break up the triple entente he has drawn it nearer together and given unpardonable offence in Paris and St. Petersburg, where he is already denounced as a violator of international confidences. If he expects to retain the sympathy of his own people he has been rewarded by such an outburst of national indignation as has not been witnessed in his own or any previous reign.

But above all things he has increased appreciably the appalling difficulties which face Europe in striving to reach a peaceful solution of the great problem in the Balkans.

These are serious consequences to spring from an impetuous attempt to secure by maladroitness better relations with one's neighbor. Some of them were so obvious to the most timid diplomat that one is left to wonder even now what else may be behind the strange move. It is because the case as it stands is such an insult to the Emperor's intelligence that one hears suggestions of a personal nature in explanation of his blunder.

William's bitterest enemies never accused him of being a fool. Hence the keen curiosity throughout Europe to know more of the genesis of this extraordinary interview.

H. R. C.

TO MAKE ABRUZZI ADMIRAL.

Queen Margherita, Though Disapproving Marriage, Remains Cordial.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The Agenzia Politica says the promotion of the Duke of the Abruzzi to the rank of Rear Admiral is imminent.

The paper says it is informed from an unimpeachable source that although the Dowager Queen Margherita disapproves of his marriage with Miss Elkins on the ground that Princess should marry those of their own rank her relations with the Duke are cordial. Since the marriage has been decided upon her disapproval has practically ceased.

The Weather.

The south Atlantic coast storm was central yesterday morning off the coast of Nova Scotia. For twenty-four hours it had been accompanied by gale winds along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts and a decided fall of temperature and heavy to moderate rainfalls. A clear weather condition is central over the middle section of the country and will dominate the weather in the States east of the Mississippi River for the next twenty-four hours, producing fair and generally cold weather.

In this city the weather was generally fair and cold; wind, brisk to lively; average humidity, about 60 per cent; barometer, corrected to read on sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.05; 3 P. M., 30.07. The temperature yesterday, as reported by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table.

1909. 1907. 1905. 1903. 1901. 8 A. M. 46° 48° 48° 48° 48° 9 A. M. 48° 50° 50° 50° 50° 10 A. M. 50° 52° 52° 52° 52° 11 A. M. 52° 54° 54° 54° 54° 12 M. 54° 56° 56° 56° 56° 1 P. M. 56° 58° 58° 58° 58° 2 P. M. 58° 60° 60° 60° 60° 3 P. M. 60° 62° 62° 62° 62° 4 P. M. 62° 64° 64° 64° 64° 5 P. M. 64° 66° 66° 66° 66° 6 P. M. 66° 68° 68° 68° 68° 7 P. M. 68° 70° 70° 70° 70° 8 P. M. 70° 72° 72° 72° 72° 9 P. M. 72° 74° 74° 74° 74° 10 P. M. 74° 76° 76° 76° 76° 11 P. M. 76° 78° 78° 78° 78° 12 M. 78° 80° 80° 80° 80°

Highest temperature, 67° at 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, fair to-day and tomorrow; fresh west to northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day; fair and warmer to-morrow; light to moderate winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair to-day and to-morrow, with rising temperature; winds shifting to fresh easterly.

KAISER INCURS GERMAN RAGE

Continued from First Page.

allowed officially to publish the real facts of the case and thereby demonstrate to the world the baselessness of the attacks on his imperial master."

The paper goes on to say: "In this affair so unpleasant both for the Kaiser and for German policy it is only a question of a hit in the working of the machinery of the Foreign Office such as might have occurred in other departments with such a mass of work. What caused the Chancellor by no means the least regret is that it happened in an affair of such consequence. But as the matter is being cleared up and as it occurred before the crisis in the Balkans the statements that the Emperor William tried to disturb the entente of other Powers fall to the ground."

"The Kaiser, as well as all English persons concerned, only sought to improve Anglo-German relations. At to-day's visit of the Chancellor to the Emperor the Kaiser was so particularly friendly as to leave no doubt that the incident would in no wise affect the relations of the Kaiser and the Chancellor."

It is impossible to record the fact that the public refuses to accept this explanation at its face value. The streets and public places are thronged to-night with vast crowds which are eagerly buying extra editions of the newspapers and excitement runs high. One hears on all sides comments to the effect that it is incredible that any responsible official could have read the interview and approved its publication. The attempt to throw the responsibility truthfully upon the Foreign Office is denied.

The radical *Freie Presse* Zeitung says: "We hear of another example and a most dangerous one, of the sort of effect of the impulsive personal policy of the Emperor, which has so often been to the disadvantage of our foreign policy, however well meant the impulse may have been. Foreign policy is no matter of sentiment, but a thing of cold reason which one should ask himself: How came it that the Chancellor had not read and that he must first learn from an English paper of a matter of deep importance to the well and woe of Germany? Was it enough that it came from the Kaiser?"

"Again, who is responsible in the Foreign Office for such a decision, as that article contained nothing questionable? Did they too rely on the imprimatur of their chief? The truth is that no one in the Foreign Office had the courage to correct the imperial manuscript, or even suggest to the Chancellor that such a document ought never be made public. The Chancellor is now in a dilemma between the Kaiser and the Reichstag. The latter will surely have some very serious talks with him. We await what Parliament has to say."

The *National Zeitung* will say to-morrow: "The incident is a most unfortunate one. It is to be hoped that in future the imperial private policy will be identical with that of the German Empire."

The *Vossische Zeitung*, which is fairly independent with a tendency toward Liberalism, describes the Ministerial crisis as "quickly come, quickly gone." The paper says it has not changed the opinion that the Kaiser aimed at the improvement of Anglo-German relations, but it certainly shows that there is something wrong in the methods of the Foreign Office, and the Reichstag must get further explanations as to the conduct of business there.

The *Vossische* expects that foreign countries will make merry over Von Bulow's attempt to save the Kaiser. It asks: "Must the country unreasonably suffer everything that the government imposes on it? Will the Reichstag in this case act as the Chancellor's accomplice? Parliament must see to it that the present intolerable state of things shall cease."

The *Tagliche Rundschau* says: "In what other land could such a publication issue? In what other land could a foreigner persuade its monarch to such a permission? In what other land would such a revelation, so pregnant in respect to relations with neighbors, be thought of without long previous deliberation in council? The cup must be drunk to the dregs and the bitter lesson must be learned, namely, the pursuance of a German policy at once single minded, brave and silent."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* asserts that Chancellor von Buelow first thought that the matter concerned not an interview but an article, and as manuscripts on this paper are hardly legible he did not read it when it arrived in Berlin. Von Schoen, the Assistant Foreign Secretary, was absent at the time and the document fell into the hands of a subordinate official who did not perceive its importance. The official reported this view of the document, and the manuscript was sent without further examination to England.

The *Tageblatt*, like the vast majority of German papers, thinks the time has come to insure and protect the German people, who have now arrived at the age of discretion, against the repetition of such personal intervention. This is the note of the comments of all parties, that the policy of the empire must be directed not by the personal whims of the Kaiser but by Parliament and responsible authorities.

The official *North German Gazette*, returning to the charge to-morrow, will again defend the interview. It will say that it is hard to see how the Kaiser's action in setting right historical errors can affect the relations of the Powers. "These," says the *Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung*, "are to-day on a new footing, no historical reminiscences can injuriously affect."

In truth, however, the Kaiser finds himself confronted with an outburst of national anger such as no European sovereign has encountered in this generation. The effects of this cannot but be deplorable. The result must be to be feared is that, yielding to his people's wrath and in view of the cold reception of his declarations in England, Emperor William will adopt an anti-British attitude which will bode ill for the settlement of the present crisis and general European peace.

Chancellor von Buelow's chivalrous but futile attempt to throw himself into the vortex in order to save his master's service only to intensify the indignation against the Kaiser. It will require cool heads and unlimited tact in this emergency to reshape German policy, restore her prestige and maintain peace.

What most exasperates the nation is the public exposure of the fact that the

Kaiser's policy and that of his advisers is quite different. Militant Germany and a large section of other classes make no secret of the fact that they consent to great naval expenditures solely with the object of meeting Great Britain sooner or later on the seas. They have always believed that the Emperor secretly sympathized with that purpose while maintaining outwardly a peaceful attitude.

The Kaiser must regain the confidence of his people at any cost, hence the obvious dangers of this amazing and unprecedented situation.

The Emperor motored to the residence of Chancellor von Buelow at 6:15, where he remained until 7:40. A big crowd collected outside watching the aides-de-camp facing the courtyard outside. After the Kaiser's departure Prince von Buelow had a long conference with Councillor Hanmann, chief of the Foreign Press Bureau.

POPE PRAYS FOR ENGLAND.

Hopes for Her Conversion to Catholicism as a Step Toward America's.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Oct. 31.—It has been remarked that the Pope in referring to Protestants and expressing hopes of their conversion invariably alludes to Great Britain, as the other day when he described that country as the prodigal daughter and expressed confidence in her return to the fold. The members of his entourage say that Pius X. is convinced that England sooner or later will become Catholic.

A great portion of the Pope's daily prayers are offered for the conversion of England, a conversion which he is equally convinced will gradually lead to that of other countries, notably America. The Pope is reported as saying that there would have been no Protestants in America but for the English Reformation. Hence all his efforts and hopes are directed toward bringing England back to Rome.

\$2,000,000 CUBAN LOAN.

Deal Said to Exist Between Provisional Government and the Liberals.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—There is the best authority for stating that a big Cuban loan will be made within twenty days. The officials are silent on the subject, but it is known that the treasury is empty and money is necessary. It is rumored that Speyer Bros. will float the loan.

It is also stated, among other election gossip, that the members of the Provisional Government favor the election of the Liberal candidates, because the latter agree to make the loan which Gov. Magallon is loath to do before the elections, for the reason that he prefers that the new Cuban Government should bear the onus of this debt.

This agrees with the apparent discouragement of the Conservatives in the last few days, it being said that the members of this party are unwilling to bind themselves to the obligations that the loan will entail on the new republic.

WRIGHT FLIES AT 160 FEET.

Takes Paul Doumer on a Trip Over a Wood Also—Army Commendation Looks On.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LE MANS, Oct. 31.—Wilbur Wright made a flight this afternoon before the French Army Commission at the great altitude of fifty meters, or more than 160 feet. He cut off the power when he was forty meters up in the air and came down with extreme lightness.

Later he flew for ten minutes above wooded ground with Paul Doumer, the former Minister, who is president of the commission.

EUROPE SEES ONLY TAFT.

Little Interest in the American Campaign and No Betting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The chaotic state of politics in Europe has destroyed almost all interest in England and on the Continent in the American campaign. There is no betting, no doubt, in order that a foregone conclusion that Taft will be elected by a substantial majority.

FARMAN FLIES HIGHEST.

Goes Far Above the Standard Measure and Wins the Aero Club Prize.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At the Champs camp to-day Henri Farman at the first attempt flew five meters (about 16 feet) above the twenty-five meter pole and thereby won the Aero Club \$500 prize for height.

Herald Square

YOUNG TURKS QUELL MUTINY

SULTAN'S PALACE GUARDS SHOT DOWN BY SALONICA TROOPS.

Hot Demands Now for Deposition of Abdul Hamid—His Youngest Son Picked as Liberal Ruler—Yildiz, Intrigues Spoiled Deals With the Bulgarians.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—A mutiny broke out to-day among the soldiers of a company belonging to a battalion of infantry stationed at the Tashkishi barracks. The battalion is among the troops ordered to the provinces and the men did not want to go.

The mutineers clamored for their discharge and withdrew to a nearby field. Thereupon troops from Salonica, which had arrived for the purpose of replacing the battalion, were ordered to advance against the mutineers.

A volley was fired. Three of the mutineers were killed and about fifteen of them wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, tied together and marched to the center of a square, where they were exhibited to the assembled troops as breakers of their military oath.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—News was received here late this afternoon of a mutiny on the part of a portion of the garrison at the Yildiz Kiosk, the Sultan's palace at Constantinople. The reports aroused acute concern among the members of the Young Turk committee in Paris, some of whom declared that it was a prelude to the deposition of Abdul Hamid.

A despatch to the *Temps* says that in the melee thirty mutineers were killed and fifteen wounded. The troops from Salonica which quelled the reactionary demonstration of the Sultan's bodyguard are the sworn champions of the new regime.

Members of the Young Turk committee who were at the congress at Geneva in August declared that the Constitution would be incomplete unless Abdul Hamid were deposed. It is believed now that they have won the majority to their side. They propose to recognize Abdul Hamid's youngest son as Sultan.

A letter from Salonica dated October 23 and published in the *Temps* declares that the reform leaders there ascribe the crisis and humiliations imposed on the Government in connection with the overtures for a Balkan conference to counter revolutionary intrigues conducted from the Yildiz Palace.

A despatch from Constantinople to the *Petit Parisien* says that Marshal Cheoket Pasha, commander of the Interior Guard of the Yildiz Palace, was arrested this evening in the ground that he has been concerned in a reactionary plot.

The Sultan's youngest son is Prince Mehmed Abid Effendi. He is 13 years old, having been born in Constantinople in 1905. As the succession now stands he is nineteenth in order from the throne. He is the Sultan's thirteenth surviving child.

The legal heir is the Sultan's brother, Mohammed Reza Effendi, who was born in 1844. He expects to rule as Mehmed V. Next after him comes the Sultan's first cousin, Youssef Izzeddin Effendi. The succession seldom or never passes from father to son. It tends to be a complicated operation. The Sultan's eldest son is only seventh in line of inheritance.

Probably the Young Turks contemplate simplifying and strengthening the system as one of their reforms. The three-year-old boy is picked, no doubt, in order that the new ideas may be firmly established during his minority while he himself may be educated in liberal, modern ideas.

TURMOIL IN RUSSIA TOO.

Young Turks May Take Izet Pasha's Help—Growth of the Pan-Slav Fever.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Turmoil and uncertainty are the only terms with which to describe the European situation at the end of another week of the crisis. Local conditions in the Near East are less threatening. Bulgaria at least has been brought under control. News comes to-day from Constantinople of the first of the mutinous movements among a section of the Turkish troops which have been feared for some time.

The mutiny was easily quelled and this encourages the hope that the new regime will survive the reactionary plots which are being organized on a large scale. Some reports accuse the Sultan of being concerned in these, and it is repeatedly affirmed that the Young Turks will soon remove him from the throne. It may be

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OFFICIAL BALLOON AWARDS

The Swiss Helvetic Glets First, British Banahoe Second.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The official award of the long distance balloon race on October 11 was made public to-day. The Swiss balloon Helvetic is placed first and the English Banahoe second.

QUEER SHOOTING OF SOLDIER.

Two Shots Fired Into Fifth Avenue Crowd—No Prisoner Taken.

Egan von Holly, a private of the Eighteenth United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Schuyler, was shot in the right hip at Forty-first street and Fifth avenue at 6:30 o'clock last night. The police did find who shot him.

The soldier says he was standing with a crowd on the corner when he heard two shots. The second was the one that hit him. A policeman Corporal of Traffic Squad C heard the shots, saw the crowd scatter and found von Holly lying on the pavement.

Dr. Munroe took the wounded man to the New York Hospital. A bullet was taken from his thigh. He told police he had no idea who fired the shots and that he had no argument with any one on the corner.

Schoolboy of 13 Hurls Bomb at Trenton, N. J., Oct. 31.—Charles E. Council, Jr., a thirteen-year-old pupil of the State Model School, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in the collar of his father's home. Overstudy is believed to have unbalanced the boy's mind.

Saks & Company